should be adouted it would bring about a more spe-dy adjustment of all the differences

The suits in the Court of Clar as were first brought on a petition filed January 8, 1878, for one-half of \$2,268,437 54. Subsequently, in 1881, the petition was amended so as to begin a secarace uit on account of a claim for mail transportation which had originally been included with the claim on account of army transportation. The mail transportation suit was tried and went to the Suare Court on an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims. The Supreme Court decided that the rate of compensation for mai service must be governed by the provisions of the company's charter, and not, as the Postmuster-General had held. by the statute which prescribes the compensation to paid other railroad companies for mail transportation ; and the case was then sent back to the Court of Claims for its finding as to what would be reasonable" compensation for that service. The suit is, therefore, s'ill pending, and it will probably not be di posed of until the December term of the Court of Claims. There is little or no probability, therefore, that the controversy over the question of what constitutes the "let earnings" of the Union Pacific will be adjunicated this year.

NEGOTIATIONS OF TWO CANADIAN LINES.

The reported negotiations between the Canedian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rahway companies have been ended. What was proposed by either is not fully understood in this city. President Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific, who is now in England, has had soveral conferences with Sir Henry W. Tyler. president the Grand Trunk Railway recently, but the particulars in regard to them have not been received here. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railway regards the building of the Ontario and Quebec road as an encreachment on its territory. The completion of this road, which is owned by the Canadian Pacific interest, would give it by means of the Credit Valley road, a line between Toronto and Calcago. The completion of this line toe Grand Trank has endeavored

to prevent. It was rumored yesterday that the negotiations had been broken off because the Grand Trunk attempted to limit the capitalization of the Canadian Pacific. such demand is understood to have been made by the Grand Trunk, which sought only to protect the territor; which it considered his own. It was proposed merely to place the two ratiroads in harmonious relations, eac ving to the other such traffic as it could, and both

maintaining rates over their systems.

Officers of the New York Central Railroad have been entirely ignorant of the negotiations reported by cable A prominent official recently declared that any agree A prominent official recently declared that any agreement that would be made on the reported basis would be a violation on the part of the Canadian Pacific of its contracts with the different systems of the Vanderbilt roads. The completion of the Outario and Quebec Railroad a through route from Chicago to Montresl, and the Canadian Pacific some time ago entered into an agreement with the Michigan Central for the establishment of a last freight line over that route.

Toroxyo, April 18.—A cable dispatch from London to The Globe save: "Much regret and surprise nave been caused here by the sudden rupture of the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. President Siephen, of the Canadian Pacific Railways. President Siephen, of the Canadian Pacific Railways. I have been caused here by the sudden rupture of the present and surprise nave been caused here by the sudden rupture of the negotiations between the grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. President Siephen, of the Canadian Pacific Railways and said in America ne was mable, for the present at all events, to carry out the arrangements recently that it is understood that the difficulties which have

formed Mr. Pyler vesteral, that was unable, for the present stall events, to carry out the arrangements recently made. It is understood that the difficulties which have nrisen were chiefly in connection with the construction and control of the Ontario and Quebec Railway. The impression prevails in some quarters that the negotiations are merely interrupted rather than definitely broken off, but present indications lead one to believe that it is premature to form an opinion upon that point until there are further developments."

The con ractors for the grading of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, in the vicinity of this city, have been instructed to prepare at once for track-laying between Carleton Junction and Toronto.

MONTHEAL, April 18.—There was great astonishment expressed here to-day at the news announcing the rapture between the two great railways, but neeple generally seemed to reploce at it. The agreement of the presidents in Loudon was said here to be most obnexious to all persons in any way connected with both railways.

THE ARCADE PROJECT.

Mr. Smith was asked yesterday for a reply to the criticisms that the bill which has just passed the pany without requiring any compensation to the city. In substance he replied that the Areade road would increase the value of Broadway property; by practically duplicating that great arrery of travel it would add to the sidewalk and street space needed for the city and, through its providing of vanits for the gas, water and steam pipes unde ground would save the city the expense of taking the action in the future, as had been suggested in med sages from the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen. The company's enterprise would be of incalculable benefit to company's enterprise would be of incalculable benefit to the city, and it was still a question whether the company would make more money by the Arcade p an than by the scheme which contemplated simply the digging up of the streets for the purpose of oulding "a dark hole t-rough which to squire travellers into Westenester County."

NORTHWESTERN DEBENTURE BONDS. The debenture bonds which the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is about to issue in him with the expression of a hunted animal for the courted of the Omaha road are to rul gity years. This change in the terms of the debenture deel was made yesterday. Among the associates of Kuhn, locb & Co., whose names were not published in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., whose names were not parasited. THE TRIBUNE yesterday, are Winslow, Lanier & Co., August Benmont & Co., Drexel & Co., of Paliade, phia; the Railway Debenture Trust Company, of London, Eng., and Jesup, Paton & Co. The sinking fund of 2 per cent a year will not begin until 1888, or five years after the date of the debenture deed.

THE BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY BILL. BOSTON, April 18.—The contest over the Elevated Railway bill which passed the Elevated Railway bill which passed the Rouse is very earnest in the Senate. The friends of the measure are leaving no stone unturned to carry the scheme through. It is alleged by those who pretend to know that the influence of those who can control Senators has been secured by the presentation of blocks of stock, and that there must be some money introduced to maintain so vigorous and large a lobby. It is also asserted by those who have an opportunity to know that Mayor Palmer has been in the te lobby in favor of this bill, calling out and urging one of the Suffolk Senators who was thought to be snaky on the question to stand by the bill. It is rumored that a trade has been proposed in order to get the bill

The debate was opened Tuesday in a strong and clear speech by Scantor Locke, of Norfolk, who gave abundant reasons why the measure should not be passed. To-day, reasons why the measure should not be passed. To-day, when the bill came up as unfinished business, one of the Governor's Senators moved to put the measure over one week. The fact that the Senate has very lit be business to do made this preparation in excusable, and the Senate so thought when it voted the proposition down. It is well understood that the friends of the bill deare delay in order that they may enter into negotiation to secure votes for the bill which they have not yet had thus to carry into effect. It is claimed that the bill will be beaten in the Senate. Those who ought to know say that it is a job, undertaken by jobbers and pressed by the most unscrupnious methods.

REPORT ON THE ROADS IN THIS STATE. ALBANY, April 18 .- The annual report of the State Engineer on the railroads of the State was ented to the Senate to-day.

The report states that there are 324 steam rail way compa nies in this State. Of this number only 260 have made re ports. The total capital stock reported is \$623,772,211; proportion for this State, \$397,386,453. Total funded ebt \$447,531,783; proportion for this State, \$285,108,-96. Total refunded debt \$34,254, 252; proportion for this State, \$21,82, 327. Total capital stock and indebtedness, \$1,105,558,248; proportion for this State, \$704,317,776. There are 7,369 miles of man lines in operation and 2,689 miles of branches. The total num-ber of miles of road in operation in tals state 1. There were 628 miles of railroad ted but not in operation September 30, 1882. The is 6,641. There were 623 miles of railroad completed but not in operation September 30, 1882. The number of locomotives in use in the State is 3,541; and there are 2,297 first-class passenger cars. There are also 552 second-class and emigrant cars. There are 876 baggare, mail and express cars, and 140,240 freight cars in use. The to al cost of the rends in operation is \$7.2.865,943, of which \$464,105,946 is the proportion for the 81 me. The total receipts from all sources were \$113.766,939; proportion for this State, \$78,421,959. Total expenditures, \$117,462,593; proportion for this State, \$73,233,357. Forty-seven persons were killed and 124 injured during the year. The clevand rails says make returns as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$5,973,633; total expenditures, \$5,673,801; number or passengers transported, \$6,361,029. The average amount received per passenger was 6.86 cents, and the average cost of transportation per passenger was 4.25 cents. Five passengers and twelve employes were kided, and fity-five passengers and seventy-nine employes were injured.

COMPENSATION TO LAND GRANT ROADS. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Certain railroads, to which grants of land and been made in the ordinary Course of business, executed contracts with the Post Office Department to carry the mails from July 1, 1875. to June 30, 1879, at rates fixed under act of Maron 3, 1873. An act was passed in 1876 to reduce the pay to all relivend companies ton per cent, and certain and grant roads thirty per cent. It was decided that land. rant roads under contract were subject to this reduction. In pursuance of the law of 1576, the Post Office Department withheld this amount. Some of the compa-nies brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover the upt so withheid. The Court of Claims held that Congress had authority fo pass the act making the re-Cuetion, and that the Government was not hable for the amount in suit. This ruling, on appeal to the Supreme following Saturday, May 19.

Court, was reversed. That Court held that the contracts between the United States and the railroads were binding on both parties for the full term of four years; that the act of Courress under which the reduction was made was unauthorized, and that the railroads were entitled to the amount withheld by the Post Office Department. The uprene Court tous having seatled the law, and the railroads being entitled to the full compensation provided in their contracts under this decision, the Postmister General directed the payment of all pending claims of the same character without further litigation.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. ALBANY, N. Y., April 18 .- The following directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad were elected at an annual meeting to-day; Willlasa H. Vauderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, smuci F. Barger, Chauncey M. Depew, Ja nes H. Rut-

ter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cyrus W. Fleid, of New York; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield Mass.; John Allen, Jr., of Builado; Jumes M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs. \$66, 500,000 of stock was voted on. BALTIMOSE, Md., April 18 .- A partial settlement was effected to-day between the financial officers of this State and the Reading Railroad Company of Ind btedness

State and the Reading Railroad Company, or lad Sciences due on the State interest in the Susquenanna and Tidewater Canal operated by that road. The State of Maryland is entitled to \$60,000 per annum interest, but there has been several years' default on serio issued for interestup to July 1, 1879. To-day the railroad company paid \$36,000 on a portion of the serio.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 18.—The Oregon Short Line

Railway began to-day delivering passengers at the new termines of the Wood River Branch, twenty-two miles HARTFORD, April 18.-The "Short Haul" Railroad Freight bill forbidding railroads from charging higher rates for freight for a short distance than for a long one, was defeated in the Senate to day by a vote of 15 to 6. It previously passed the House by a vote of 150 year to 21 mays.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The net earnings of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the first three months of 1883 show a gain of about \$100,000 as com-pared with the corresponding period last year.

HARTFORD, April 18.- In the House to-day a bill which came from the Committee on Railroads without a recommendation, which granted a special charter to the proposed Hartford and Harten road, was rejected. Another bill, permitting the Hartford and Harten road, it its organization under the general railroad law is legal, to change its route so as to run through New Britain, was passed by both Houses.

PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENTS.

Boston, April 18 .- The monthly meeting of the New-England general passenger and ticket agents was held here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, J. F. Liscomb, of the Pordand Steam Packet Company; vice president, Walter Pearce, of the Connecticut Nestern Rairoad; secretary, C. A. Waite, of the Worcester and Nasuna Railroad. The principal business transacted was the arranging of excursion rates between Boston and New-York the coming summer.

PAYING THE PENALTY OF CRIME.

TREGLOWN HANGED AT MORRISTOWN. THE LAST SCENE IN A TRAGEDY OF JEALOUSY AND CRIME. MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 18.-James Treg-

lown was hanged here to day for the murder of his sweetheart, Minnie Chergwin, at Port Oram last June. The last night of his life Freglown slept little. Toward morning he asked the D-puty Sheriff who watched in his cell to read to him from the Book of Common Prayer. His request was complied with, and then Treglown slept first request was complicit with, and then from a super-tor haif an hour. With the early light of yesterday morning a body of blas-coated soldiers marched to the old Colonial court house on the hill, and guards with fixed bayonets were posted around it. Inside the court house were assembled the Speriff and his deputies and others whom the law permitted to witness the execution. From 8:30 to 9 a. m. the condemned man was alone with his spiritual advisers, the Rev. J. P. Macauley, of Port Oram, and the Rev. J. B. Faulks, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Morristowa. Joseph Odgers, who had known Treglown in England, then entered the condemned cell and remained with his old associate till the last. A shed had been built in the associate till the last. A shed had been built in the court-yard of the jail (the jail and court house form one building), and under it was the gallows, which consisted of a cross beam from which depended two pulleys, through which a rope passed, having on one end th noose and on the other a heavy weight, concealed below the scaffold floor, and so arranged that the pressure of a foot on a spring released it, letting it drop five and a

half feet. White final arrangements for the execution were being made, Treglown sat in his cell conversing at intervals with his triend Odgers. When all was ready Sheriff Howells, accompanied by the executioner, Van Heise, Deputy Sheriff Corey, Keeper Merritt, and the two chergymen, entered the cell. The executioner pinioned the arms of the cordemned man and placed on his head the black cap, the front of which was turned back, allowing the face to be seen. The clergymen baving offered prayer, the procession proceeded infough the corridors of the jail to the gallows. Trerlown's face was as white as marble, and his eyes were unnaturally large and brilliant. He stood beneath the beam and gazed around

The Rev. Mr. Faulk made a short prayer, Treglown's lips movel as he followed him, but no sound came from them. The black cap was then pulled down by the credutioner and the noose was adjusted. Then stepping with his foot, releasing the weignt, and Treglown sprang into time air with a said at jerk. After a few muscular contortion the body hing map and lifeless.

The drop fed at 10:23 o'clock. Seventeen minutes later the body was examined by the physicians present and no percepticle pulse was found. Torse minutes were then allowed to chapse and the body was taken down. It was found that the neck had been down the morning a hearse had been walling outside the court mouse mut into it was put a coffin containing the remains of Treglown. The hearse was thou driven to the cometery at Dover. The brother of Treglown and some of the miners from Port Oram were assembled at the cametery, and the body was buried beside the grave of Minnie Chergwin.

STORY OF THE CRIME. STORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of the crime for waion Tregiown suffered is briefly as follows: Among the mountains of northwest-ern New-Jersey is the little settlement of Cornish miners known as Port Ocaca. Here lived old "Sam" Chergwin, a miner, whose wife and daughters kept the village coarding-house. Among the boarders was James Treglown, a young miner of twenty four, who was engaged to Chergwin's daugater, Minnie. Last spring there came to the village the dushing "Harry" James, with the prestige of the Queen's Life Guards, in which he had serve ! He made love to Minnie Chergwin. Soon there was trouble He made love to Munie Chergwin. Soon there was trouble between her and Treglown. After many quarrets, Minime promised to have nothing more to do with "livry" James. One bright mondight mast to do with "livry" James. One bright mondight mast last Jame, however, the met James by appointmen, and went for a stroll with him along the banks of the canal. Treglown followed them, and coming up behind here a pistol at his rival but missed him. Minnie throw her arms around her old lover's neck and cred that it was all her fault. James took to bis heels at the sound of the pistol, and Treglown, attempting to fire at 'is retreating form, shot Minnie in the face. He tried to unlasp her hold on him and in the struckle trey both fell into the canal. The theory of the State at fregiown's trial was that he threw her in and held her ander water under site was dead; but Treglown score on the stand, and repeated in his confession, in de the day before he was hanged, that they fell into the water acciunder, water until she was draw to the stand, and repeated in his confession, in de the day before he was hanged, that they feel into the water accedenaily. In his confession he further says that when they were strengthing under water bemanaged to unclass her manns from around his neck, and that then he says her body rise to the surface of the water, dead. After the crime Treglown fied, and wandered about the country for a week, until he was arrested.

COUNTY DEBTS THAT MUST BE PAID.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18 .- Phillips, Monroe, St. Francis, Jeders ..., Chicot and other counties a num-ber of years ago issued bonds for various purposes. Some were for \$100,000 and others for \$300,000, and they made a very heavy aggregate. The counties mentioned several years later resisted payment of these bonds, dectaring the law under which the bonds were bonds, declaring the law under which the bonds were issued unconstitutional Resently the Supreme Court of the state, in the case of Jefferson County, declared the act constitutional. The United States District Court to-day delivered an epidood that the counties owe the debt and must pay the bonds.

A LARGE PRIVE OF LUMBER.

INV TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, April 18 .- A dispatch to The Journal from McIndoes Falis, Vt., says that the Connecticut River Lumber Company started a drive of 90,000,000 feet of lumber down the river to-day. This is the largest drive that bas ever been driven down the Connecticut River. It will require from 600 to 650 men to perform the work, and will take about 125 days, with a good pitch of water, to reach Holyoke and Hartrord, where it is out out at the hunder company's milis. The expenses of the drive will be about \$1,000 per day.

TELEGRAPH LITIGATION IN ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, April 18 .- in the United States Circuit Cour: this afternoon Judge Drummond virtually

dismissed the contempt preceedings insututed by the Chicago Soard of Tra ie Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company. YALE CLASS ATHLETIC GAMES. NEW-HAVEN, April 18. - The Yale class athie is games will occur as follows: '85, on Thursday, May 10, at 10 a. m.; '86 and S. s., on Friday, May 11, at

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. A PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN ASSOCIATES ELECTED READING OF PAPERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 18.-At the business meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, this morning, Professor O. C. Marsh, of New-Haven, the paleon ologist, was elected President. Professor Marsh had been Acting-President of the Academy since the death of Professor Rogers. Professor Gibbs, of Harvard, had been mentioned as a candidate, but he declined to run against Professor Marsh. The Committee on Election of Foreign Associates-consisting of Professors Agassiz, J D. Dana, W. Gibbs, Asaph Hall, and S. Newe mb-recommended the following candidates: Professors Adams, of England, the astronomer; Otto Strave, the Prussian astronomer; Arthur Cayley, the Cambridge Univer sity mathematician of lausius, the German physicist; Dumas, Secretary French Academy of Sciences; Helmholtz; Kirchoff, the spectroscopist; Pasteur, the French biologist; Stokes, the English physicist; Sylvester, the English mathematician, now at Johns Ropkins University: Hooker, the English naturalist; Sir William Thomson; Auvers, the German astronomer; Bertrand, chemist : Huxley, Virchow, Berthelot, Boussingault, geologist; Chevreul, De Candolle, Kölitker, Neumann, Oppolzer, the Austrian astronomer; Richtholen, geologist; and Würtz, chemist. All were elected except Neumann.

The list of papers announced to be read to-day was as follows: "Maxima and Minima Tide-predicting Machine," W. Ferrel; "Measurement of Wave Lengths by Heat," Professor S.P.Langley; "On the Spectrum of an Argand Gas-burner,"Professor Langey; "Efficiency of Storage Batteries," Professor George F. Barker; "Photographs of the Great Comet of 1882," Professor C. H. Peters; "Progress in Spectrum Photography," Professor H. A. Rowland; Some Experiments upon a Method of Forming a Visible Image of the Solar Corona," A. W. Wright; 'On the Phosphorescence of Sulphate of Quinine," A. W. Wright. Only the first two were read to day, considerable time being occupied by the reading and discussion of two papers which were set down for yesterday. These were on the "Composition of the Venom of Serpents," by S. Weir Mitchell and E. T. Reichert; and "On Changes in the Properties of Atoms and Atomic Groups caused by a change in position of the Molecule," by Professor Ira Remsen.

Dr. Mitchell's paper excited great interest and elicited much favorable comment from Professor Barker and others. The paper began with a state ment that about a year ago experiments were re-sumed in the direction begun by Dr. Mitcheli in 1862, and with a definite end in view. The experiments are not yet completed, but a remarkable discovery in toxicology has been made, which it was thought best to announce at the present time. The nature and scope of this discovery are summed up by its authors as follows:

up by its authors as follows:

Up to this date all observers have regarded the venoma as representing a single potson. We have been able to show that the venom of the moccasin and C. Adamanteus contains three proteids—one analogous to peptone, and if putrefacient; one akin to giounin, and a much more fatal poison, probably attacking the respiratory centres, and destroying the power of the blood to clot; and a third resembling alloumen and probably harmiess. Finally we have learned that the poisons of the rattismake, C. Adamanteus—copperhead, Agistirodon Contoctrist, and moccason, Taxicophis Picticorus—are capalie of being destroyed by tronine, bolice, nydro-fromoneld (33 per cent), sodium hydraic, potassium hydraic, and, as Laceria has snown, by potassium permanganate.

Dr. Mitchell said it had been somewhat difficult to procure large quantities of the venom of serpents owing to a natural prejudice among people against catching and handling venomous serpents in a live state. He had one rattlesnake, however, eight and a half feet long, from which he had obtained potson in considerable quantities by inducing the reptile to bite the edge of a plate. As an example of the virulence of the poisor, which is described as akin to globulius, "and which is the essential poisonous element in serpents' venom," he remarked that one twentieth of a grain was sufficient to kill a pigeon in two hours. It has been held by some chemists that the venom of serpents contains an atkaloid poison; but the experiments and researches of Dr. ditcheil are believed to prove conclusively that such is not the case.

The tide-predicting machine was set up in view of the audience and described by Mr. Ferrell with the aid or diagrams. The machine is a very ingenious and certainly a very complicated piece of mechanism, and it is probable that very few who much the wiser. It has been tested by practical use, however, and has proved a success gineer says:

A comparison between the side-predicted curves and those recorded on the tide-gauge at Apollo Bunder. Bombay, for some days during 1876, has been made, the carvos agreedag within very close limits. An idea of the saving that will be effected by the machine may be authered from the fact tout the curves compared by an expert calculator to include the same number of components as comprised to the the machine may be orthogonal second from the machine of the worked out in less than four or five mounts for the rear's tides at any port. These can be run off by the machine in about four nours, and then only require the heights and times to be read off. The value of the machine will be very great in any work where the whole tide-curve is of service, and will be of great value in engineering works in which a foreknowledge of the tides is a cessary, such as in constructing the foundations of quaywalls, embankinears, dock-sills, etc. the whole time during which the work can be prosecuted being seen at a glance for every tide.

The tide predictor was used in the preparation of the tide tables for 1882 for fifteen Indian ports,

of the tide tables for 1882 for fifteen Indian ports, including Bombay, Aden, Kurrachee, Beypore, Madras, and Rangoon. Professor Langley's paper on the measurement or wave lengths of heat was highly scientific and also very interesting. While engaged in observations in California with the prismatic spectrum. Professor Langiey reached a point beyond which it appeared to be impossible to go. Applying the various formulas which have been in use for the purposes of measurement, he found that they gave results which were manifestly erroneous. Upon his return to Aliegheny Observatory he was enabled to continue his experiments and observations, and after many trials and failures at last suc needed in producing results which he believes to be correct.

Remarks on the paper were made by Professors Rowland and Young, who dwelt upon the extreme difficulty of separating the rays in the spectrum beyoud a certain point, and the consequent necessity of using great caution in the statement of results obtained.

The paper on the "Genesis of Metalliferous Veins," by Professor Leconte, which was read yesterday by Professor Abbe, has been sent to a scientific periodical for publication. Professor Leconte maintains that the structure, the mode of occurrence and the contents of meta liferous veius leave no longer any room for doubt that they have been formed by deposit from solutions. If any doubt formed by deposit from solutions. If any doubt had ling-red on this subject it was thoroughly dissipated by the phenomena of dep sit still in progress at Sulphur Bank and at Steamboat Springs. Among meralite ores can abar has long been considered a possible exception to this moif of deposit. The extreme volatility of this sulphate, the extreme irregularity of its venue, and its frequent occurrence in the vicinity of comparatively recent volcanic action, have suggested that it may have been deposited mirregular fissures, cracks, cavities, etc., by condensation of its vapers, sublimed by volcanic p-sited marregular fissures, cracks, cavities, etc., by condensation of its vapors, sublimed by volcanic heat beneath. But the phenomena of Suphur Bank and Steamboat Springs ought to settle the question forever. Cinnabar, as well as other metallic sulphides, is now being deposited there, along with silica from solutions. The following named members of the Academy arrived to-day:—Henry L. Abbot, United States Army; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia; Professor S. P. Langiey, Allegheny; Profesor John Trowbridge, Cambridge; Dr. J. H. Trumbull, New-Haven; Professor C. A. Young, Princeton. Tomorrow will be given up to business meetings and to Haven; Professor C. A. Young, Princeton. To-morrow will be given up to business meetings and to the ecremonies of unveiling the monument to the late Professor Henry, a former president of the Academy. Its first president was Professor Bache, who died in 1867; the other presidents have been Professors Henry and Rogers. President Marsa is the y-ungest man who has ever been elected to the office. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., October 29, 1831.

JUDGE THOMAN'S VIEWS.

Washington, April 18 .- Judge Thoman, the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission said to-night that the rules drawn up by the Commission differed somewnat, but not materially, from those employed by the former Civil Service Commission. Until they are laid before the President and the Cabinet, he would say nothing further regarding them except that in his opinion they would fairly test the qualifications of those competent for office. On being interrogated as to certain statements alloged to have been made by him.

that a whole-sie discharge of Government employes on the brooming of a new administration was not forbidden by the law, he asserted that what he had said was "that the Civil Service law had nothing to do with removals; that the power to dismiss from office was not abridged by the bill, but that all appointments to office must be made from among those found competent, without re-gard to party."

WHY AN APPOINTMENT WAS NOT MADE. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- An order was 18sued yesterday to appoint Samuel Grigg to a \$1,000 clerkship in the Post Office Department. Mr. Grigg was urged by a member of Congress from Iowa. To-day when he applied to take the oath of office, he was asked if his residence was in Iowa, to which he replied that he lived in Virginia. The matter was referred to the Postmaster-General, who declined to make the appointment on the ground that the Virginia quota is now full, and that he did not think it proper to crealt a resident of Virginia to the State of Iowa, neiwithstanding the applicant was urged by an Iowa Congressman.

THE STATUE OF PROFESSOR HENRY. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The statue of the lat-Professor Henry, which is to be unveiled to-morrow, was placed in position grounds of the Smithsonian Institution this afternoon.

President Porter, of Yale College, who is to be the orator at the unveiding, arrived here this evening.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, April 18.—Captain Charles C. MacConnell, 5th Artillery, was to-day placed on the re-tired list, having been found by the Retiring Board incapacitated by disabilities incurred in the service The retirement of Captain MacConnell promotes First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills to be captain and Second. Lieurenant William R. Hamilfon to be First Lieu-

Ensign Louis Donean has been ordered for instruction in torpedo service to Newport, R. I., April 30; Cadet Engineers Albert W. Stahl and Arthur J. Woods to duty Engineers Albert W. Stahl and Arthur J. Woods to duty in the draughting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineer ing; Ensign H. J. Hunt has been detached from the late Rodgers and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant A. V. Woodhams has been ordered to temporary duty on the Coast Survey; Surgeon H. J. Barbin to the Marine Rendezvous at New-York; Surgeon George A. Bright has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, May 10, and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Dwight Dickinson from the Marine Rendezvous at New-York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, May 10; Mate A. B. Basaford has been granted leave of absence until May 15, and then detached from the Tallapoesa and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Albert Gleaves has been granted leave of absence until May 15.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1883.

A New Bank Authorized.—The Centreller of the

Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Silverton, Col., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. BONDS REDEEMED .- The amount of bonds redeemed

under the circular in regard to the prepayment of bonds embraced in the 120th call is \$4.513,550. The 120th call for the redemption of bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000 will maure May 1. A DECISION SUSTAINED .- The Second Controller of the

Treasury has sustained the decision of the Fourth Auditor, denying the claim of Capian Charles Thomas, U. S. N. (retired), to the allowance of one-half sea pay after he had been retired on furlough pay. PREPARING SUGAR REGULATIONS -Regulations to govern the sampling and polarization of sugar under the law which takes effect on Jane 1 are now being prepared at the Treasury Department. They will be submitted to the Collectors at the principal ports for examination before being promulgated.

RESPECTING LONGEVITY PAY.-The Second Controller has rendered a decision on the question of longevity pay allowances in the Army, which is in effect toat these a lowances are to be computed from the dates of accept-ances of appointments and not from the dates of the ap-pointments.

AN ORDER POINTED AGAINST CHALMERS. - Postmaster An Order Pointer Addissi Challers.—Postmater-General Gresham to-day directed that in making post-office uppoin ments in Mississippi the recommendations of ex-Congressman Chalmers be given no greater weight than may properly be attached to them as the recom-mendations of a private citizen.

THE TREASURY EXAMINATION .- The count of cash in the United States Treasury will be finished to-morrow afternson. When the count is finished the committee will devote its entire attention to an examination of the books an incomins of the office.

A DECISION RESPECTING STAMPED CHECKS.—The Com-A DECISION RESPECTING STANFAR CHECKS—The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, after July 1, to return checks and drafts imprinted with the two-cent revenue stamps, when desired, with the word "Recement" stamped upon each check. This will enable banks and bankers to use the stamped checks after their

EXCURSION RATES TO AN ARMY REUNION.-The Penn Excussion RATES TO AN ARRY RESSION. The local saylvania Rallroad Company will issue excursion tickets to persons wisning to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomae in this city on May 16. The following points, together with the raises which will be charged for excursion tickets therefrom, are among those mentional: Altoons, \$10.40; Baltimore, \$1.60; Eric, \$17.60; Harrisburg, \$5.10; New-York, \$8.65; Philadelphia, \$5.35; Pittsburg, \$14.95; Trenton, \$6.40.

LABORERS AND EMPLOYERS.

The Executive Committee of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners held a on at the West Side Germania Assembly Rooms on Tuesday to hear the reports of the committees sent out o visit recalcisrant "bosses." Among the shops which heard the description and explanation of it were much the wiser. It has been tested by practical of Jeans & Taylor, Alderman Michael Duffy, Coogan & Thorn & Dobbins. Wallace & Stozand Hurley, About 175 men have gone to work since, leaving less than fifty now out of employment on account of the trouble. The ortacipal firms was are holding out are Morton & Cheney, of Boston, who are doing the earpentering work on Cyrus W. Field's building on Broadway; Meeker Hedden, of Newark, N. J., who are working on the new Produce Exchange building, and Elbert Smith, a large down-town jobber. Morton & Chency, it is said, will down-town jobber. Morion & Cheney, it is said, will raise wares rather than have a strike. The Carpenters' Union has 3,500 members in New-York City. The total number of carpenters is estimated at 6,500. Large numbers of non-union men have made application for membership within the last week or ten days. The committee will hole daily sessions until satisfactory arrangements may been made with every snop.

Very little was going on at the headquarters of the nonse-palaters yesterday. All targe shops have agreed to pay the advance asked. When clear weather begins is confidently expected that there will be pleaty o work for all at \$3 50 a day. The union men say that they intend to keep up that rate all summer if possible. The only men who are helling out are the smaller down-town supps who do not do fine work, and employ second-

The cigar-makers professed on Tuesday to be satisfied with the position of affairs. Only one factory and two tenement house employers still held out against the demand for higher pay. It had not been decided whether or not any other strikes would be ordered. Straiton & Storm said that they have had no difficulty with their men, and did not auticipate any. All differ and their men, and did not auticipate any. All differences between themselves and employees are settled by a board of arbitration. D. Hirsen & Co. reported that no demand had been made on them, and said that they would be able to settle the differences without outside interference.

Mr. Woyttseck, secretary of the Co.

Mr. Woythseek, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, rep red yesterday that seventy-five men working for Maferne & Son, and 490 from Foster & Hilson's, struck yesterday for \$1 per inousand advance. George Brace agreed to pay \$1 advance from May 1. Wangler & Co, pay from April 28, and Silverthan & Co, pay fifty cents advance now and \$1 from May 1. There have joined the union since the strike began between 2,900 and 3,000 eigar-makers. The union is now over 6,000 atrong. There are between 9,000 and 10,000 eigar-makers in the city who work for wages. Among the new members are all the eigar-makers employed by Lichtenstein & Co, and by Kerbs & Spies, two of the largest manufacturers in the trafer.

Twenty-two men employed in the Celluloid Brush Works in Newark quit work Tuesday because they did not like a new superintendant. Afterward they re-intract to the shops, but the employers would not allow them to take their former places. A disturbance arose, and the poince were called in. It was said afterward that the strikers would not be again employed in the

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

The failure of Newell & Wight, manufacturers of oii-clothe at No. 107 Duane-st. and at Piain field, N. J., was much commented on in trade circles yesterday, as it was supposed the firm had strong backyesterday, as it was supposed the firm had strong backing, Mr. Wight being the nephew of H. B. Chaffin, the dry-goods merchant, who is said to have loaned the firm \$32,000 has year. The liabilities are reported to be about \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is a confessed judgment to J. A. ski. ton, a lawyer of No. 115 Broadway. It was stated at the office of the firm yesterday that the confessed judgment did not represent any claim of Mr. Chaffin's. J. H. Chapman & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry at

No. 3 Maiden-lane, made an assignment yesterday to Thorndike D. Hodges, without pref rence. The firm is composed of Joseph H. Chapman and David S. Updike. The latter is a lawyer and was the capitalist of the firm. They started business on February 1, 1882. BAN FRANCISCO, April 18.-J. D. Cuip & Co., wholesale

dealers in cigars, have made an assignment. They obtained an extension last fall from four to twelve mentts, snowing assets \$99.000, and liabilities \$35,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 18.—J. J. Halpin & Co., dealers in hardware, have made an assignment, giving preferences for \$10,000. The limitities are reported at \$15,000, and assets \$26,000.

"Haven't you got another house you can rent met" asked a man of a real estate agent, "What's the matter with the energy of are in!" "No. amg, only I am benind with the rent, and I thought that by moring into another one of your houses you would forget the old debt while trying to collect the new."—[Arkansaw Traveller.

A Pennsylvania inventor has evolved a new tai trap, in one end of whice is a mirror. This may do for the temale rate, but when a male rat notices that the bait looks double no will taink he has had enough and go home,—illuriford Times.

MRS. TEARLE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND. REMARKABLE LETTER FROM OSMOND TEARLE TO THE WOMAN HE HAD WRONGED.

Mrs. Mary Alice Tearle, of Liverpool, the wife Osmond Tearie, the leading man at Wallack's Theatre. egana suit in the Supreme Court last week against her instand for absolute diverce. A motion for alimony and counsel fees was made before Judge Barrett in the superior Court on Monday, and the hearing was not down for 11 o'clock yesterday. Mrs. Tearle, whose maiden name was Mary Alice Rowe, was mar-ried to Osmond Tearle, on April 10, 1871, and live children were born to them, of whom two are living. since Mr. Tearle began his engagements at Wallack's having left Mrs. Tearle in Liverpool—she convinced her-self that her husband was living in unlawful relations with other women, and so decided to come to this country to institute divorce proceedings. Mrs. Tearle says that he did not send her the amount of money he

agreed to for her support.

Mrs. Tearle in her complaint says that she was married to Mr. Tearle at Liverpoel on the date above given. The children now living are George Osmond, age about eleven years, and Beatrice Alice, age about eight years. Mrs. Tearle also says that between December, 1880, and December, 1881, Mr. Tearle began unlawful relations with Ethel Arden, or Ethel Arden Scouler. Mr. Tearle is also charged with having subsequently had improper relations with Miss Minnie Conway, the wellknown actress and singer, the divorced wife of Levy, the cornet-player, and with other women whose names are unknown to the plaintiff. Mrs. Tearle de mands judgment for a decree of absolute divorce, and for a suitable provision for the support of herself and her children, and also for the custody of the children. In the petition upon which the motion for temporary alimony and counsel fees yesterday was based, she sets forth the nature and object of her suit against her husband. The following letter written to her by Mr. Tearle was made a part of the petition :

forth the nature and object of hir suit against her husband. The following letter written to her by Mr. Tearle was made a part of the petition:

New-York, January 3, 1893.

My Dear Wife: My cable would apprise you of my arrival. No use postponing: let me at once say what must be said. You must have seen during the past few years the arosch that was widening between us. You know perfectly well my feelings toward you are anything but what they should be. I cannot help it My life to you has been one deceit. I have been unfaithful to you from shortly after our marriage, which was a fearful mistake. I watched in astonisament the manner in which you have known things, and yet calmly bore them, astonishment because in other matters you have shown spirit. My life has been perfectly wretched for some long time, made doubly so since my visit to this country. What I told you in Barrow was false, utterly false. But as the time approached for my afriving in Liverpool, a feeling of fearful repugnance came to me, and I had to it to avoid doing what I could not. My whole nature abhorred at the mere thought. Knowing this, it is much bester that we should part. I cannot, no matter what the consequences, live with you again. Is it not wiser, then, to end it? In fact it cannot be otherwise.

Add to all this the knowledge that I love another deeply, as I never believed I could love. Hare loved for nearly two years. That this love is the cause of what has happened in England some short time since; that when your letter appeared in The Era, they went on the Continent with a mere good-by, and on the second news appearing, our correspondence was resumed, and they are now so their way back. My love is such that I am prepared for anything, so what worth am I to you with another woman's love in my heart! Our lives would be simply adject wretchedness, with an end Ged only knows what. I shall send you with a some for a divorce, I shall send the same faceme from our calidren. You threatened to come over hear, 325 every month. And should what

were the possessor of it, untold gold could I only ever like you.

Don't teach our children quite to hate me, although you ought. I shall come over to see them if I may. But for yourself, you must not, you cannot help it, hate, loathe and despise me, curse me. It will at least be only my desert. And fry to forget such a wrotch ever lived. God bless you and shield you from harm, and sho id our marriage ties be severed, sock some true one who will make you as happy in the fruiture as I have made you miscrable in the past. Kiss the children for me. Toey are, thank God, in good hands. May they grow up to love and bless you, and make some return for such father's baseness. Again and again God bless you. Your husband, THE WIFE'S NEEDS AND THE HUSBAND'S RESOURCES.

Mrs. Tearle further says in her petition that sue left Liverpoof on March 27 last. She got to New-York on April 7. She was obliged to borrow \$200 to derray her travelling expenses to this country, and to support her here during the time necessary for the preparations for her suit for a divorce. She had received since January 1 oul \$200 from her husband. Alt her borrowed money was now spent, and she was entirely without means of support, either for herself or her children, whom she had left behind in England. On the other hand, her was an actor at Wallack's Theatre and in receipt of a large lucome. He had a contract which did not terminate until June 1, 1884, by which he would re-ceive \$200 a week for eight months in the year. Besides als salary he had a benefit once a year which was worth not less than \$1,000. Moreover, during the summer months he played in New-York and other cities and received his travelling expouses and \$200 a week. His total yearty meome was about \$11,500. At least his income was \$10,000 a year.

Mrs. Tende also declares that, "since her arrival in

this country many persons who are now unwilling to permit the use of their names or to give exact inormation in regard to Mr. Tearle's infidelity, have assured her that when called to testify at the trial, they will make oath to facts within their knowledge proving his acts of infidelity with the persons named in the plaint." Mrs. Tearle finally asks that husband be compelled to pay her complaint." finally asks that her husband be compelled to pay her a proper sum for the support of herself and family, to make it possible for her to go to England and get her children, to put her to a position to carry on her aut and to pay-the money whom she was obliged to borrow in Engand before coming to New-Yors. The amount of alimony which Mrs. Tearle thought she ought to receive was \$75 a week, besides \$1,000 as counsel fee.

Mr. Tearle in his affidavit used in opposition to the motion says that Mrs. Tearle had lived in Liverpool until about four weeks ago. He and Mrs. Tearle had not fived together since December, 1882. Up to that time he had always supplied and maintained her. Since he had lived in this country, that is since December 31, 1882, he had regularly contributed to the support of his wife each family at the rate of \$1,500 a year. He had sent money to his wife every two weeks. Before he

his wife and family at the rate of \$1,500 a year. Ife had sent money to his wife every two weeks. Before he came to this country he regularly allowed his winc £5 a week for her living expenses, when sum was more than ample for the support of herself and family in Liverpool. On this amount Mrs. Tearle could easily save \$750 a year. Prior to his coming to this country, about two and a half years ago, he never received more than \$50 a week, and for the greater part of his married life his income was not more than \$30 a week. Mrs. Fearle never

week, and for the greater part of his married life his income was not more than \$30 a week. Mrs. Tearle never complained that the moneys contributed by him were insufficient until some time in January last, when aer attorner, Mr. Beil, wrote to him to cail. He old cail on Mr. Beil. In this interview Mr. Beil wanted him to sign an agreement to pay Mrs. Tearle \$2,000 a year and to pay to him \$1,000 as a counsel fee. He refused to agree to this proposition.

Mr. It aric a.so says that he has always to the best of his ability supported his wife and family and is now ready and willing to do so. Moreover he is actually supporting his wife, and to an ample manner. The gross income from his profession would not exceed \$5,000. Out of this income he had to provide dresses, costumes, &c. and pay his living expenses, so that his net income was not more than \$3,000. Even this income could not be relied upon for the future. He had no other property or income except that derived from his profession.

The argument yesterday turned entirely on the dues.

his profession.

The argument yesterday turned entirely on the question of the amount of temperary alimony to which Mrs. Tearle was entitled. The counsel on both sides recited the substance of the allegations contained in their papers and then argued, the one for a smaller and the other for a larger amount as alimony. Justice Barrett decided that Mrs. Tearle was entitled to a weekly allowance of \$40 and a counsel fee of \$250, and to the payment of \$200, the amount which she had berrowed in England. H. Bell appeared for Mrs. Tearle.

On his first appeared to the state of the country of the first appeared to the country of the cou

\$200, tae amount waich and har borrowed in England. H. Bell appeared for Mrs. Tearie and John A. Deady for Mr. Tearie.

On his first appearance in this city three seasons ago as leading man at Wallack's, Mr. Tearie was accompanied by Miss Ethel Ardeu, who, he said, was his wife. He introduced her as such to many ladies and gentlemen at a supper given him by a former London acquaintance was need settled in this city. Miss Arden at the time was about twenty-two; has had a line and ful, yet petite figure; a mass of black hair covered her head and sanded her features, and she possessed fine, hastons black eyes. Her features were delicate, and her manner resined, and she attracted inversible notice equally by her beauty and by her picasing voice. Shortly after her appearance published a letter from the real wife denying that she was in America with her husband, and disputing any claim which Miss Arden might make to be thought Mr. Tearie's wife. This being republished here caused those to whom Tearle has introduced Miss Arden to avoid aim and to refuse to recognize her. She was "out" by the Wallack company, and this led to some outer feeling between the two. She, however, went with him and the Wallack company on a Western tour as far as San Francisco, but her treasment by the members of the company was such as to lead her to leave Tearle on their return here in May, 1881, and go to Europe, where she has since married and returned to the stage. She did not play with the Wallack company in this country except on one cocasion, for a benefit to Tearie in San Francisco.

BASKBALL NEWS.

About 1,200 people visited the Polo Grounds yesterday to witness the third of the series of games between the Cloveland and Metropolitan nines. The Matropolitans were defeated, more through their own Herald.

Daly and Broughton were the battery of the his occisions seemed very questionable to the tors. In the sixth inning, Roseman went to the tors, in the sixth inning, Roseman went to the tors, in the sixth inning, Roseman went to the tors, in the sixth inning, Roseman went to the tors, and the seeman went to the tors, and the seeman to the tors, and the tumpire called Robert from first and made him strike again. Roseruck out the second time. The secre by inning at follows:

New Haven, April 18.—The baseball game to-day be-tween the Yale nine and the New York league club re-suited in a score of 11 to 4 in favor of the New Yorkes Base bits—New York, 17; Yale, 8; errors—New York, 6 Yale, 9.

Baltimore, April 18.—Baltimore, 11; Decause, of Philadelphia, 4.

LAWS AGAINST EXPPLOSIVES.

HOW NEW-YORK IS PROTECTED. PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL LAW, THE PENAS CODE AND THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

A dozen or more laws scattered through the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Penal Code of the State, the Consolidation set of the city, and the rules made by a bureau of the Fire Department embrace all the regulations that have been made here for guarding the regulations that have been made here for guarding against the dangers to life and property from the manu-facture, transportation, storage and sale of the explo-sives which the political revolutionists in Europe persist in keeping before the public. The Federal law on the sub-ject, outside of a line in the Postal act which excludes all explosives from the mails, is covered under three titles, Commerce and Navigation, the Regulation of Steam Vessels, and Crimes. Under the provisions of these laws, it is unlawful to transport any of the nitro com-pounds or other explosive substances on board any vessel or vehicle, either by water or land, which is used for the conveyance of passengers between foreign countries and the United States or different parts of the United States. Nor is it lawful to carry such substant in any vessel or vehicle unless they are securely inclosed in metallic vessors, surrounded by plaster of Parisor other material that will be non-explosive when saturated with the explosive material, and kept separated from all other

articles, each package being plainly marked: "Nitro-gly-cerine—Dangerous."

Transportation of nitro-glycerine or similar explosive compounds by a passenger vessel or conveyance, or the knowing delivery of the substances for transportation or knowingly causing them to be delivered, is punishable under the Crimes act by a fine of not less than \$1,000. If death is caused by the explosion of such substances that have been unlawfully shipped, whether it be while they are being carried on board, in transit, or while being removed, every person who knowingly placed them on board the vessel or conveyance, or aided in placing them there, or permitted it to be done, is adjudged guilty of there, or permitted it to be done, is adjudged guilty of mansiaughter and his punisament is fixed at imprisonment for not less than three years. The punishment for knowingly shipping the substances, without inclosing them in the secure and warning manner indicated, is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, one-

half the fine in every case to go to the informer. These provisions are, in substance, all of the Federal enactments on the subject of explosives, unless the tariff duties on the acids and other agents which enter into the manufacture of the explosives are to be so considered. Nothing whatever is said about the manufacture of the destructive substances, that being left to the individual States.

WHAT THE PENAL CODE PRESCRIBES. In the Penal Code of New-York State there are several provisions concerning the use and handling of gunpowder, the nitro compounds and other explosives, which look in general toward a strengthening of the more complete leg-islation embraced in the act of consolidation. Thus, by section 389 of the Penal Code, a person who makes, keeps or transports an explosive, within a city or village in violation of law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if by the carcless, negligent or unauthorized use of an explosive the person or property of another is injured, the plosive the person or property of another is injured. blamable person is liable to imprisonment for not more than two years. By section 636 it is a felony unlawfully or maliciously to damage a building or vessel by the aid of explosives, and there are two degrees of punishment. If the life or safety of a human being is endanged the explosion, the term of imprisonment may be the explosion, the term of imprisonment may be rearranged to the explosion of the two discountry of the explosion to the two discountry of the explosion takes place and explosive substance near a building, car, vessel or structure with intert to injure it. Index such circumstances that if the intent were accomplished human life or safety would be thereby endangered, although no damage is done; and the punishment for a felony is imprisonment for seven years.

An old common-law principle, that had previously been written into the Federal law, is also given a setting in the Penal Code. If an explosion takes place because of a violation of the corporation ordinance or law concerning explosives, and a person is killed thereby, the offender is held guilty of manslaughter in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than fifteen years, or to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. "We have enough law to punish anybody who might be caught fooling about the public buildings with dynamite," said Assistant District-Attorney Allen yesterday; "whether we have enough police to catch them, is another question."

An OLD AND COMPREBENSIVE LAW. blamable person is liable to imprisonment for not more

AN OLD AND COMPREHENSIVE LAW. The New-York City Consolidation act of last year, which went into effect on the first day of the present mouth, has the most comprehensive legislation touching explosives an old law on the subject passed in 1871 having been taken up bodily in it. Under its sections the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, dualin or gu in the city is prohibited. Nobody is to have, keep, sell or give away any explosive substance except under the regulations of the Fire Commissioners, who are charged also with the duty of making provisions for the storage

regulations of the Fire Commissioners, who are charged also with the duty of making provisions for the storage and safe-keeping of such substances. The Board is empowered to issue licenses to sell explosives at places specified in the licenses, provided the houses be not used either in whole or part as dwellings. Persons holding licenses may have on their premises, if actually kept for sale, not more than five pounds of nitro glycerine, the same quantity of gun-cotton, fourteen pounds of guapowder, twenty-five pounds of blasting-powder, all put up in tight metallic canisters containing not more than one pound each. They must also display a sign to the public reading: "Licensed to sell guapowder," and each package must be labelled with the name of its contents and the word "Danger."

No quantity of nitro-glycerine, fuslin or gunpowder greater than that specified above, must be carried through the streets at a time, except for distribution to and delivery from stores and buildings, in which case a quantity not greater than its quarter casks may be carried by daytime, provided it be carefully kept covered and be marked "Gunpowder." Ships or vessels arriving in the harbor with more than twenty-eight pounds of ganpowder, nitro-glycerine or dualin on board are required to send notice of the fact to the Board of Fire Commissioners within forty eight hours, and before the vessel or ship is nearer than 300 yards of any wharf to the southward of a line drawn through Seventy-third-st. It is permitted, however, to reship in such cases for immediate transportation without notice, provided such vessel do not remain at or within 300 yards of any wharf after sunset. Explosives found in violation of law accepted and after notice sold, the proceeds going to the Fire Department Relief Plund. Ships of war are exempted from the provisions of the act. Other sections refer to the manufacture and keeping of fireworks; the firing of cannon at the Battery, and the calibre of the cannon; Fourth of J ly celebrations, and the calibre of th

THE BUREAU OF COMBUSTIBLES. The Fire Commissioners, charged with the administra-tion of this law, have established a Bureau of Combustibles and put the whole subject into its hands, including the regulation of the sale of inflammable oils, and other things which need regulation in order that fires be prevented. This Bureau is in charge of Peter Seery, Inspector, who has clerks, surveyors and an oil-tester un-der him, and makes use of the entire uniformed force of the Department to detect violations of the law and the regulations of the Bureau. The greater part of the Bu-reau's work heretofore has consisted in looking after the sale of kerosene oil, over 3,000 places existing in the sale of kerosene oil, over 3,000 places existing in the
city where it is soid under licenses properly obtained.
Licenses for the sale and storage of explosives are issued
by the Bureau after surveys of the premises, and in each
case the Bureau prescribes such regulations as it deems
wise. Last year ninety-four licenses were issued for the
sale of gunpowder and explosives, 183 special permits
for keeping percussion caps and chemicals not et unerated in the law, twenty for selling fireworks at wholesale, and 1,527 for selling fireworks at retail. The Bareau investigated 789 complaints of violations, but a
great many of them were cases of chimney fires, hoistways left open, unguarded gas-jets, and similar unior
offences.

great many of them were cases of chimney ares, holts-ways left open, unguarded gas-jets, and similar minor offences.

Besides these laws there is a city ordinance regulating the use of explosives in blasting, but it alms chiefly to secure safety to life and property by prescribing how the blast shall be covered and how warning shall be given before the explosion to passers-by. The only restriction on the manufacture of the terrible nitro compounds is the general probibition: the agents employed in their manufacture can be bought, soid and stored in very large quantities with impunity. The Furrau of Combo tibles has had little to do with them or their products, and if is nearly three years since there was a selsure of one of the peculiarly dancerous substances. When powder is found on a wharf after sundown, which is very seldom, it is selzed and sent for safe-keeping to a powder-boat at Communipaw until it can be soid. In 1880 some person whose name was not learned left two cases of glukodine on an East River wharf for transportation to a town in Connecticut, but the master of the steamer discovered the character of the freight and refused to carry it. Nobody came to claim it and it fell into the hands of the Bureau of Combusticles at dwarf and unlawful shipment of a lot of guspowder to South America, but it was discovered. There is no recolded ton or record in the Bureau of serious damage from a explosion of guspowder or any of the nitro compounds.

The "course of true love" traced by letters in a breach of promise suit in New-York ran in tale man, her: "My darling Benny," "My own darling Benny," "My own dearest darling," "Your loving fany," Your own loving Pet." "My own darling Love," "My darling Ben," "Friend Ben." And all was over.—(Boston Globe.